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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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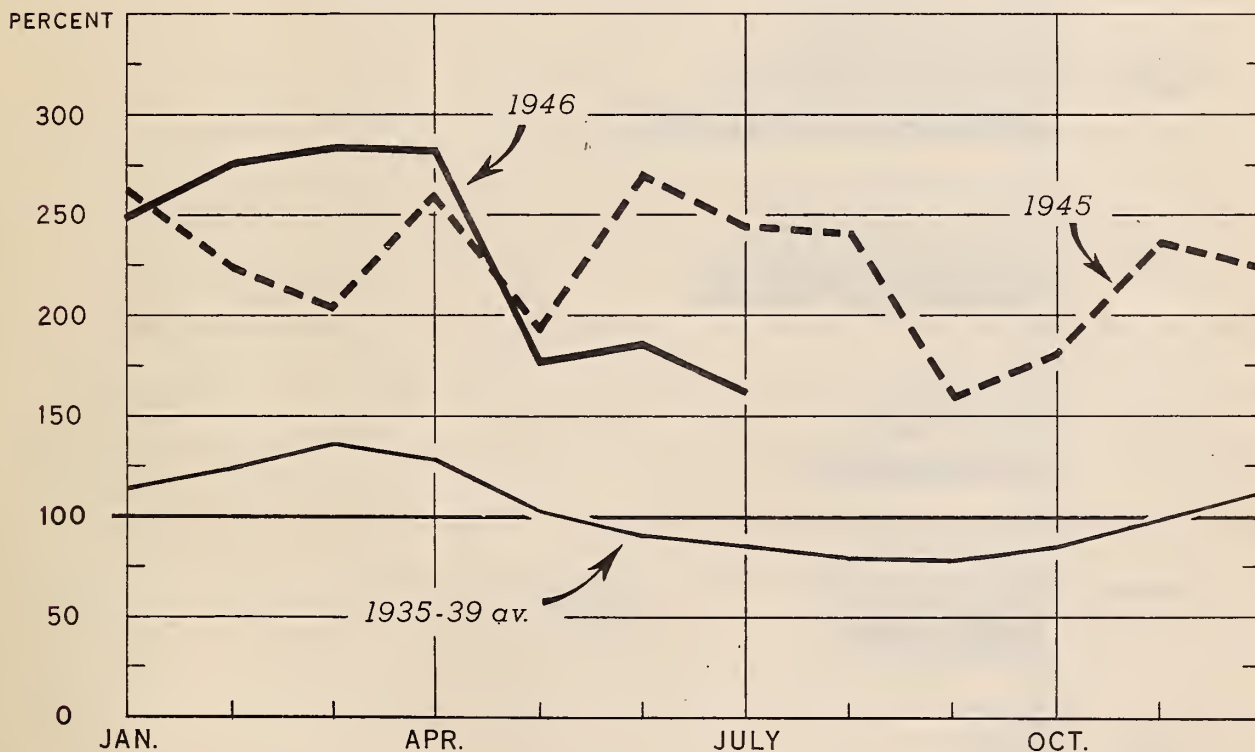
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JULY 1946

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT, UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1935-39, ANNUAL 1945 AND 1946

INDEX NUMBERS (AUGUST 1909 - JULY 1914 = 100)

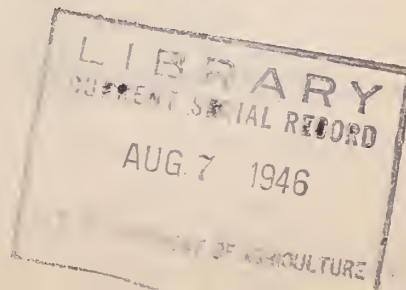


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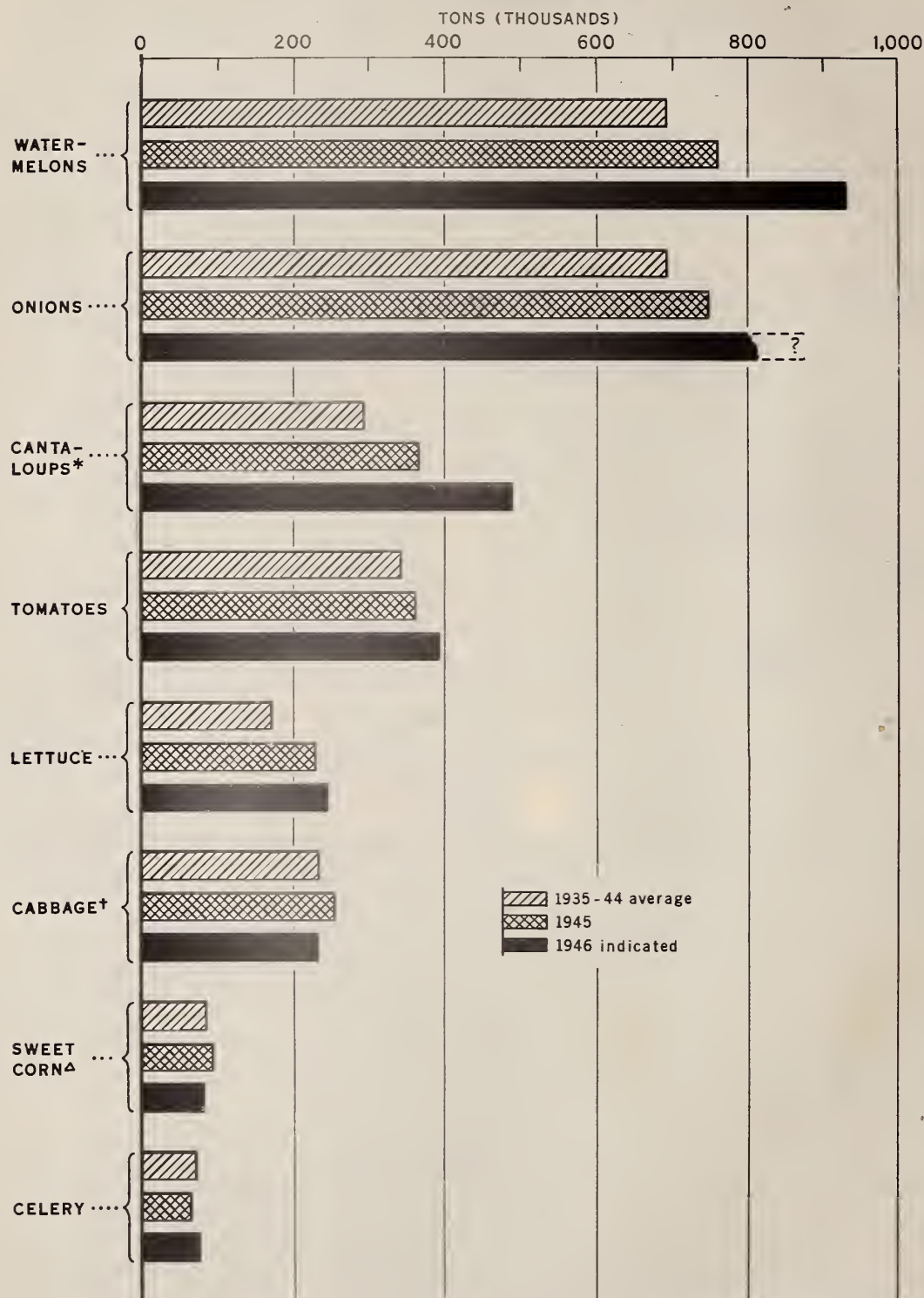
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

After April this year, prices received by farmers for commercial truck crops produced for fresh market shipment broke sharply below corresponding prices of last year. The break was caused by the heavy marketings from spring and summer production considerably above that of last year and far above average. Truck crops prices in general are expected to decline seasonally, with no substantial increase before October.



PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES OF IMPORTANT SUMMER-SEASON
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT,
INDICATED 1946, COMPARED WITH 1945
AND AVERAGE FOR 1935-44



* INCLUDES HONEY DEW MELONS. 1946 INDICATION INCLUDES A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE FOR LATE-SUMMER CANTALOUPS

† INCLUDES CABBAGE FOR SAUERKRAUT

Δ THREE STATES ONLY: NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, AND PENNSYLVANIA

Summer supplies of truck crops commercially produced for fresh market shipment are considerably larger than last year and much above average for most crops important in this season.

 T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, July 29, 1946

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SUMMARY

Farmers have produced record or near-record quantities of fresh vegetables and potatoes which are moving to market this summer at prices substantially lower than those of last summer. Current stocks of commercially-canned vegetables are low, but record supplies will be available from the new pack. About an average quantity of sweetpotatoes will be marketed this summer at prices somewhat higher than last year. Prospective crops of dry edible beans and peas are each about one-eighth larger than last year, but only peas will be available for export in quantity.

Of 25 commercially important truck and vegetable crops (including potatoes and sweetpotatoes), only 10 were subject to ceiling price control in June of this year. Of the 10 under ceilings, only spinach and the melons were selling in New York City at wholesale prices which averaged higher this June than in June 1945. Near the end of the month, only sweetpotatoes (not yet moving in substantial volume) were firm at ceilings. Of the same 10 crops, only cantaloups, western bunched carrots, eastern spinach, and sweetpotatoes rose in price during the first week in July. By the end of the third week in July, nearly all fresh vegetables were selling below prices of a year earlier, whether formerly under price control or not.

A record-large supply of truck crops for fresh market shipment this summer is indicated, with individual crop records set for cantaloups, Honey Dew melons, water-

melons, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, and spinach. Current prices received by farmers for most truck crops for fresh market shipment are well below prices a year earlier, and are expected to decline seasonally until fall.

Acreage planted this year to commercial truck crops for canning and freezing exceeds 2 million acres for the fifth consecutive year, and a new record-large production could result if good growing weather continues. Production for processing is estimated to be a new record high for green peas but slightly smaller than last year for snap beans. Planted acreages of other truck crops grown for processing are at record or near-record levels for lima beans, cucumbers for pickles, sweet corn, and tomatoes.

Demand for canned vegetables continues strong. The absence of a Government subsidy and guarantee-purchase program covering the 1946 pack season after July 1, such as was used during the war, probably will not be felt by farmers or packers. Production and consumption of frozen vegetables will be at new record-high levels in 1946, slightly higher than last year.

For the third time in four years, the United States is producing a potato crop of more than 400 million bushels. A new record-high of 79 million bushels has been set by the production in the 12 early States, and, if the production in prospect July 1 in the intermediate and late States is achieved, the national crop this year will be the second largest of record. Supplies of potatoes continue so plentiful that the Government has made substantial purchases to prevent prices from falling below support levels. The Department of Agriculture had purchased by mid-July a record quantity of approximately 18 million bushels of new potatoes. Prices are expected to continue pressing heavily on support levels.

A near-average crop of 65.3 million bushels of sweetpotatoes is indicated for 1946. Supplies from this crop probably will be slightly smaller per person than those from the preceding crop. Prices are expected to decline seasonally until fall as market supplies increase, but the season average price should be slightly higher than that for the 1945 crop.

Although the prospective dry edible bean and pea crops are each about one-eighth larger than last year, supplies of beans will not be quite sufficient for domestic needs. Supplies of peas will be ample, leaving substantial quantities for export. Prices received by growers for the 1946 crop of beans probably will average slightly higher than those for the 1945 crop. Prices for peas are likely to average about the same as for the 1945 crop.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

New Record Supply in Prospect for 1946

The total quantity of truck crops commercially produced for fresh market shipment this year probably will exceed the record-large tonnage produced last year. Aggregate production in the first 3 quarters of 1946 is expected to be 7 percent larger than production in the corresponding period last year, and 34 percent above the 1935-44 average. Current reports on fall cabbage and early fall tomatoes indicate acreages moderately smaller than last fall, yet considerably above average.

Record-large Production For Summer Season Shipment

A record-large supply of truck crops commercially grown for fresh market shipment is in prospect for the summer months. Aggregate tonnage of 20 crops is expected to be 14 percent larger than last summer and 29 percent above the average. Supplies are at record-high levels for cantaloups, Honey Dew melons, watermelons, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, and spinach, and relatively large for most other truck crops. However, summer harvest will be smaller than last year by 11 and 13 percent, respectively, for sweet corn (3 States) and lima beans, and smaller than average by 10 percent or more for lima beans, green peas, and the relatively minor item of Honey Ball melons.

Prices for most truck crops are currently well below prices of last summer and are expected to show the usual seasonal declines until early fall.

Cabbage

Including small quantities which may go into kraut manufacture, the commercial production of cabbage grown for early summer marketing (July and early August) is indicated to be 15 percent larger than average (1935-44) and only 2 percent smaller than comparable production in 1945. Prospective production for harvest in late summer (late August and September), however, is 13 percent less than 1945 production and 11 percent below average as the result of reductions below last year in both acreage and yield.

Shipments of new-crop cabbage in the first half of 1946 have been much lighter than last year in most weeks and in total. After the first week in February when shipments from the old 1945 crop dropped off to less than 100 cars per week, prices

were dominated by shipments of the new crop and rose sharply above prices a year earlier in response to the greatly reduced supplies available this year. Very high prices were received by farmers in March and April. But by the first week in May, weekly carlot shipments by rail and boat increased to more than 1,000 cars and cabbage prices fell rapidly. With large supplies available from commercial production for late spring and early summer, prices continued to decline through the first week in June, despite severe reductions in weekly carlot shipments. Government purchases are being made to provide a floor to prices which, for this time of year, have fallen to the lowest points in 5 years.

Some moderate improvements in prices should result from the below-average production in the late summer areas and the reduction in carlot shipments. No substantial improvement in prices for cabbage is expected before November. Acreages below last year but considerably above average are indicated for early fall domestic and Danish types. Yields in the early fall areas last year were much above average.

Cantaloups and Similar Melons

A record-large commercial crop of cantaloups is expected for this summer. The expected crop for early summer is 4 percent larger, and for mid-summer 44 percent larger, than corresponding production last year. Prospects for these two periods are for supplies larger than average by 46 percent and 83 percent, respectively.

Acreage estimated for harvest in the late summer area is 6 percent above the acreage harvested in 1945 but 16 percent below average. Acreage in this area appears to be gradually working upward toward the prewar level. A total of 20,000 acres or more was harvested annually for many years prior to the abrupt drops in acreage in 1942 and 1943.

Relative to cantaloups and Honey Dew melons, production of Honey Ball melons for summer marketing is almost negligible. Indicated summer production of Honey Ball melons this year is 59 percent larger than last year but only slightly more than half as large as average.

The record-large production of Honey Dew melons for shipment this summer is 42 percent larger than last year and more than 2-1/2 times as large as average. Substantial increases in both acreage and yield per acre contributed to the record crop.

Under the pressure of very heavy market supplies, wholesale prices received for cantaloups in the latter half of June broke well below ceiling levels and below prices a year earlier. With carlot shipments falling off seasonally in July, prices have rallied particularly on preferred grades and sizes, but in general have not recovered to the June levels. Prices for Honey Ball and Honey Dew melons in general followed the movement of cantaloup prices.

Onions

Prices received by growers for onions have continued to decline from month to month since early April, as heavy shipments moved to market from this year's

large spring crop and from the early summer crop which has topped the former record production for this period (in 1935) by 38 percent. Carlot shipments of new-crop onions totaled 13,442 cars through July 13, or 3,746 cars more than for the same period last year.

The near-record acreage indicated for late summer harvest is 12 percent larger than last year and 22 percent above average. Growing conditions have been favorable through June.

Seasonal price declines probably will continue through August and September and may carry the average price to growers to levels lower than any experienced during the war years.

Tomatoes

Commercial production of tomatoes for fresh market shipment in early summer was about 12 percent larger than a year earlier and 27 percent above the 10-year average. This followed a spring season in which production was 9 percent larger than last year.

Since the third week of April, the number of cars of tomatoes shipped by rail and boat has been larger than last year in most weeks and has averaged one-eighth larger than for the same period last year. Prices received by farmers dropped rapidly beginning in late April.

Commercial production for shipment in late summer is indicated to be 6 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. With this relatively heavy commercial production ahead, as well as the seasonal competition to come from near-by home-grown supplies, no substantial improvement in tomato prices can be expected until fall, when commercially-grown supplies become seasonally smaller.

Present indications are for a slightly smaller acreage this year than last in the early fall area of California. The yield per acre last year was much above average for the area and the highest since 1923.

Watermelons

This year's reported commercial crop of watermelons is expected to set a new high record, nearly one-fourth larger than last year and more than one-third larger than average. As usual, about 72 percent of the annual total will be produced in the States and areas producing for early summer shipment. Production in this group is indicated to be 22 percent larger than last year and 29 percent larger than average. Production for late spring shipment was about 16 percent larger than last year and 50 percent larger than average. Although expected production in the late summer area is up 26 percent above last year and 7 percent above average, the relative importance of production in this area declined from the usual 15 percent to not quite 12 percent of the annual crop.

The number of carloads of watermelons shipped by rail and boat for the first month and a-half of this season was more than 60 percent larger than during the corresponding period last season. However, weekly carlot shipments reached their peak this year a week later than last year, and failed by 2,000 cars to reach last

year's peak rate of 5,930 cars for one week. Total rail and boat shipments for this season through July 13 likewise, are behind shipments for the corresponding period last year by slightly more than 2,000 cars. Lower carlot movement this year to date results from a spreading out of the maturity dates as between the several producing areas, and probably also from much heavier movement by truck this year than last.

After starting the season at levels much higher than a year earlier, watermelon prices fell rapidly in June to levels near and occasionally lower than those of a year earlier. With perhaps one-fourth to one-third of the year's crop remaining to be moved after mid-July, prices received by growers for watermelons for the rest of this season probably will average lower than last year.

Round-up of Other Summer Season Vegetables

Indicated commercial production for fresh market shipment this summer compared with last summer is nearly the same (not more than 3 percent variation) for snap beans, carrots, cauliflower, eggplant, and green peas, but 6 to 10 percent larger for beets, cucumbers, lettuce, green peppers, and spinach, and 20 percent larger for celery. Production is smaller than last summer for lima beans and sweet corn (3 States), and smaller than the 10-year average for lima beans, beets, sweet corn, eggplant, and green peas.

In early July, weekly carlot shipments of these lesser vegetables were running higher than a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for most of these vegetables during early July this year were lower than a year earlier. Prices are expected to follow seasonal trends during August and September and to remain below last year's levels at least through August.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Acreage Planted in 1946 May Be Record-High

In 1946, for the fifth consecutive year, more than 2 million acres have been planted to 11 important vegetables for processing. If this acreage exceeds that planted last year (2,061,100 acres) by as much as 5 percent, which appears likely, the total acreage this year would break the previous record of 2,109,120 acres planted in 1943.

For individual crops, this year's acreage for processing sets new-high records for green peas, lima beans, and cucumbers for pickles. Acreages planted to sweet corn and tomatoes for processing have been exceeded only once.

Production of green peas for processing this year will be 7 percent larger than last year's record, but that of snap beans will be smaller by about 6 percent. For planted acreages and production, see Table 2 of the appendix.

Government Support Programs Terminated

Subsidies terminated July 28 on the 1945 pack and July 1 on the 1946 pack. There are no guarantee-purchase programs in effect for the 1946 pack of canned

vegetables such as for the 1945 pack. However, commercial stocks in general were low at the beginning of this pack season, and processors have gone ahead with their operations about on the same volume basis as last year.

Present Prospects, By Crops

Current ideas as to the probable 1946 pack of asparagus are that a slightly smaller quantity will be canned this year than last. The acreage devoted to this purpose in California may be somewhat smaller than last year.

The acreage planted to green lima beans for processing is a record-high, with largest increases in acreage over 1945 occurring in California, Wisconsin, and Delaware.

Production of snap beans for processing is expected to be smaller than last year by not quite 6 percent. The prospective crop exceeds the 1935-44 average production by 42 percent, and is larger than production in any year prior to 1942. Large tonnage increases over last year in New York, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with lesser increases in at least 4 other States, were far over-balanced by the decreases in most other States, especially in Arkansas and Florida.

The acreage planted to beets for processing is estimated to be 9 percent smaller than last year.

Acreage of cabbage for kraut planted on packers' own farms or under contract for kraut manufacture is about 6 percent larger than last year and 11 percent above average. In addition to this acreage, there probably will be--as usual-- an approximately equal acreage from which the cabbage will be purchased on the open market by kraut makers. Last year 54 percent of the acreage harvested for kraut was uncontracted.

Planted acreage of sweet corn for processing was estimated in early June to be 2 percent larger than last year and second only to the record-large acreage planted in 1943 (556,760 acres). Acreage decreased by 10 percent or more in Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Virginia, and decreased by lesser percentages in some other States. However, most States showed increases, particularly in the Western group of States, where the increase is intended primarily for freezing. Principal increases in the Western States and in Illinois, Ohio, and Maryland, are in Bantam and other yellow varieties. On the other hand, principal acreage increases in Wisconsin and Indiana are in Country Gentleman and other white varieties. The largest planted acreage of all varieties for any one State this year is in Wisconsin, which has 29 percent more acres planted than its nearest competitor, Minnesota.

Acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year is estimated to be the largest on record, about 16 percent larger than last year and 36 percent larger than average. More acres are planted this year than last in all States except Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Largest percentage increases in acreages planted are in the Western group of States, particularly Colorado and California, but largest increases in actual acreage are in Michigan, Georgia, and South Carolina.

With a record-large acreage of green peas for processing this year and a yield which has been exceeded only in 3 other years, total production is expected

to exceed last year's record crop by about 7 percent, and to exceed average annual production by 71 percent. Largest State increases in tonnage are in New York, Washington, Oregon and Michigan, and are the result of increases in both yield and acreage. Reductions in actual tonnage compared with last year are largest in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah, and Illinois, and are primarily the result of lower yields.

Commercial production of pimientos for processing is confined almost entirely to Georgia and California. Total acreage planted to this crop in 1946 is 52 percent larger than last year, mainly because of a large increase in Georgia. Acreage in each of the two States, however, is below average.

Production of spinach for processing is indicated at this time only for California and Texas, the 2 States which process considerable quantities before fall. In these 2 States combined, the crop for processing this year is 26 percent larger than last year and 61 percent larger than average.

The acreage planted in 1946 to tomatoes for processing is estimated to be 8 percent above last year, only 2 percent smaller than the record-high in 1942 and 24 percent above average. In the principal producing States, planted acreage this year is 10 percent lower than last year in New Jersey and Maryland, but 9 percent larger in California and 10 percent larger in Indiana. With average growing conditions, another crop near the high level of 3 million tons might be produced.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1946-Season Commercial Pack To Be Near 1942 Record

Tentative forecasts of the 1946-47 canned vegetable pack ^{1/} place it very close to the record 234,663,000 cases (equivalent cases, 24 No. 2 cans) canned in 1942-43. Although the new pack of whole tomatoes may be substantially larger than last season, it will be nearly one-fifth smaller than the 1937-41 average pack. Slight to moderate increases are expected for tomato juice and the various tomato products, as well as for a majority of the other canned vegetables. Decreases from last year may occur for asparagus, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, and greens other than spinach.

Carry-over stocks of canned vegetables in the hands of packers and distributors at the beginning of the 1946 pack season, excluding stocks held for the Government, are estimated to be about 20 percent larger than the extremely low stocks on hand a year earlier. The carry-over appears to be even lower than a year earlier for lima beans, sweet corn, pumpkin and squash, spinach, mixed vegetable juices, whole tomatoes, tomato juice, and all tomato products except tomato

^{1/} Data are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, hominy, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup, and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

sauce, pulp and puree. However, increased stocks of a few other items, particularly green peas, beets, carrots, tomato pulp and puree, leafy greens, mixed vegetables, and sauerkraut, together account for the increase in aggregate stocks.

Stocks are still low. Because somewhat higher levels are necessary for good distribution, it seems probable that packers will build up their depleted stocks as much as possible, perhaps by an aggregate 8 to 10 percent by the end of the season. This improvement is likely in spite of the strong demand expected for canned vegetables this year.

Record-Large Canned Vegetable Supplies for Person

Withdrawals from total supplies of canned vegetables to meet military needs in the 1946-47 pack season are expected to be less than one-third as large as in the season just completed, and perhaps only about one-ninth as large as their wartime peak. Commercial exports might increase somewhat, but will not compensate for declines in military demand. Canned vegetable supplies for civilians in the 1946-47 season are expected to be at a new record-high.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

A new high pack of commercially-frozen vegetables is expected this year, 3 to 5 percent larger than last year. Increases are probable for all items except carrots and perhaps asparagus. Lack of a sufficient number of adequately equipped retail outlets will be a significant factor limiting expansion of this industry in the next year or so.

Stocks of frozen vegetables increased twice as much during June of this year as they did during June 1945. Frozen green peas and frozen asparagus made the largest increases. Stocks of frozen vegetables on July 1, 1946, were 173,469,000 pounds, nearly double the stocks a year earlier. Frozen vegetables held in greatest quantity this year were green peas, spinach, asparagus, and broccoli.

Civilians will get more than 90 percent of the total supplies of frozen vegetables this year. Consumption of commercially-frozen vegetables in 1946, although still a very small part of the total consumption of processed vegetables, probably will be at a record high level of slightly more than 2 pounds per capita.

POTATOES

Background--Potatoes in 1945-46

Production of potatoes in the United States in 1945 amounted to 425 million bushels. This was 14 percent larger than the 1935-44 average of 373 million bushels and was the third largest crop of record to that time. Although the 2,824,000 acres harvested in 1945 were 5 percent fewer than average, the U. S. average yield per acre of 150.6 bushels was a record.

Imports were minor during the year ended June 30, 1946, amounting to less than 2 million bushels, practically all seed stock from Canada. In the preceding year, when the domestic crop was short in relation to the extraordinary wartime

demand, slightly more than 9 million bushels were imported, mostly table stock, from Canada.

Exports for the year ended June 30, 1946, amounted to about 14 million bushels, compared with nearly 2 million the preceding year. The exports for the year just ended went mainly to Canada, France, Cuba, Belgium, and Mexico. Shipments to United States territories accounted for an additional 2 million bushels, about 50 percent more than in the preceding year. Takings by the U. S. military and war services declined to approximately 24 million bushels, the smallest in four years.

Under its price-support program, the Department of Agriculture purchased about 18 million bushels of surplus potatoes, diverting them mainly to manufacture into alcohol and starch. Civilian consumption amounted to nearly 127 pounds per person, about the same as in the preceding year but nearly 4 pounds less than the average for the 1935-39 period.

The 1945 crop of potatoes brought farmers an average of \$1.39 a bushel, 10 cents less than for the preceding crop but still about twice the average for the 1935-39 period. Since midsummer 1945, prices received by farmers have been generally at or slightly above support levels. They showed least tendency to rise above support levels in the Midwest, particularly in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota.

Under the regular and special loan features of the price-support program for the 1945 potato crop, a total of 11,973 loans was placed on nearly 57 million bushels by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The principal of these loans totaled slightly more than 39 million dollars, and averaged 69 cents a bushel (\$1.14 cwt.)

Prospective 1946 Potato Crop
is 432 Million Bushels

A 432-million-bushel crop of potatoes is in prospect in the United States in 1946, based on the July 1 condition. If realized, this crop would be second only to the 465-million-bushel crop of 1943. The prospective crop is 1.5 percent larger than the 1945 crop and 16 percent larger than average. The acreage for harvest in 1946--2,726,000 acres-- is 3.5 percent smaller than the acreage harvested in 1945.

The prospective yield per acre of 158.4 bushels exceeds by 7.8 bushels the previous record of 150.6 bushels last year and is 32.6 bushels (26 percent) above average. Contributing to these high yields in 1945 and 1946 are the recent shifts in acreage from low-yielding areas to high-yielding areas, increased rate of fertilizer application in some areas, and generally good weather.

The 1946 crop in the 12 early potato States, most of which was harvested before July 1, is placed at 79 million bushels, a new record. This is 23 percent larger than the 64 million bushels harvested in 1945 and 63 percent larger than the average of 48 million bushels. Nearly 32 million bushels, or two-fifths of the production in the 12 early States this year, were grown in California, which has greatly expanded its production in recent years.

A crop of 35 million bushels is indicated for the 7 intermediate States, which market their crop in summer. This is 3 million larger than the near-average crop last year. The prospective crop in the 30 late States, which provide the storage stocks for use in fall, winter, and early spring, is placed at 518 million bushels. This is nearly 3.5 percent smaller than 1945 but 8.4 percent larger than average. The decrease this year compared with last is in the 18 surplus late States, for which 285 million bushels are indicated. A substantial increase in Maine is more than offset by decreases in other States.

Plentiful Supplies of Potatoes in Prospect This Season

With the large production of potatoes that is indicated for the intermediate and late States, ample supplies will be available for domestic consumption at least until next spring. In addition, substantial quantities will be available for export to foreign countries and shipment to territories. Growing and harvesting weather continue as an important factor conditioning the total supplies for the season ahead.

Market Movement of Potatoes Continues Heavy

Shipment of 1946-crop potatoes has been unusually heavy. This is the consequence mainly of the record-large commercial early crop, which, because such potatoes do not keep well in storage, had to be moved shortly after harvest. Total rail and boat shipments this season through July 13 amounted to 77,085 cars, 30 percent larger than the 59,375 cars shipped during the corresponding period last season. Total shipments this season include 7,414 cars shipped by the Department of Agriculture, representing disposition of less than one-third of the total quantity purchased through the price-support program. Commercial shipments by rail and boat for the week ended July 13, 1946, amounted to 5,333 cars, 16 percent larger than shipments for the corresponding week last year. In addition, 952 cars of potatoes purchased by the Government were shipped the week ended July 13.

Prices Continue Generally at Support Levels

Beginning with the large shipments of 1946-crop potatoes in mid-spring, prices received by growers have been close to support levels. To keep prices from dropping below support levels, the Department of Agriculture made extensive purchases during the period of peak movement of the early crop, especially June and early July. Purchases were heaviest in California, North Carolina, Virginia, Arizona, and Alabama, in that order, and were diverted mainly to the manufacture of alcohol. If the intermediate and late crops turn out as large as was indicated by July 1 prospects, prices probably will remain close to support levels for the rest of the season.

Prices for potatoes in July 1946 were significantly lower than a year earlier, when they were generally at ceiling levels. For example, U. S. No. 1, Size A Cobbler potatoes, f.o.b. at Onley, Va., sold for an average of \$2.45 per 100 pounds for the week ended July 13, 1946, which was 49 cents less than a year earlier. At the same time, this grade was selling on the New York City wholesale market for an average of \$2.78 per 100 pounds, 97 cents less than last year.

Government Price-Support Program
a Bulwark to Prices for 1946 Crop

The Government price-support program for the 1946 crop of potatoes, as was true of the program for the 1945 crop, provides for the purchase and diversion of potatoes from the early and intermediate crops and for loans, supplemented if necessary by diversions, on the late crop. Nearly 18 million bushels had been purchased by the Government this season through July 13 in order to prevent prices of the record-large early crop from dropping below support levels. The loan feature of the program for late potatoes is to become effective September 15.

Under the 1946 program, support may be given at three stages or positions in the marketing process, namely: (1) Potatoes of U. S. No. 1 quality in bulk loaded on truck at the farmer's gate; (2) U. S. No. 1 quality, in bulk, un-graded, f.o.b. carrier at shipping point, in earlots or trucklots; and (3) U. S. No. 1 grade, sacked and loaded, f.o.b. carrier at shipping point, in earlots or trucklots. In most instances the position at which support will be given to eligible potatoes is at the option of the Government. In the 1945 program, support was given only to potatoes in the third position. In this position, the price per 100 pounds is 5 cents lower for 1946-crop potatoes than for the 1945 crop, yet fully 90 percent of parity. Prices for potatoes in positions 1 and 2 are lower than those for position 3 by the amount of the marketing services not actually performed. Excluding culls, prices for potatoes lower in quality than U. S. No. 1 are to receive support, if such action becomes necessary.

Because potatoes in Michigan and southern Minnesota are maturing earlier than usual, the Department of Agriculture announced on July 13 the establishment of support prices for July and August in these areas at the same levels as previously announced and still effective for September. For the same reason, the Department also announced that it would support potato prices in Iowa and Wisconsin during August, at the September level. Through earlier announcements, the period of support had been extended in Alabama to include July, and in South Florida to include May and June 1-15, because of the additional time required to complete the harvesting and marketing of potatoes in these areas.

SWEET POTATOES

Background

In 1945, the crop of 66.8 million bushels of sweetpotatoes produced in the United States was barely larger than the 1935-44 average production of 66.4 million bushels. Louisiana, which produced about one-sixth of the 1945 crop, furnished approximately two-thirds of the total earlot shipments by rail and boat during the 1945-46 season. Civilian per capita consumption amounted to 19 pounds, 4 pounds less than the average for the 1935-39 period. The season average price per bushel received by farmers for the 1945 crop is tentatively estimated at \$2.00, about 2-1/2 times the 1935-39 average.

Near-Average Crop of 65.3 Million Bushels of Sweetpotatoes in Prospect for 1946

The 1946 crop of sweetpotatoes is now indicated at 65.3 million bushels, about 2 percent smaller than either the 1945 crop or the average for 1935-44.

Although the acreage indicated for harvest this year (711,100 acres) is 0.7 percent larger than the acreage harvested last year, the prospective yield per acre (91.5 bushels) is 3 percent smaller. This year Louisiana will again produce about one-sixth of the national crop. Prospective civilian per capita supplies for the 1946-47 season are slightly smaller than for the preceding season and about one-fifth smaller than the 1935-39 average.

Strong Market in Prospect for 1946-47 Season

The marketing season for 1946-crop sweetpotatoes got well under way in the first week of July. By the close of the following week a total of 114 cars, all from Alabama and Florida, had been shipped by rail and boat. For the corresponding period last season, 145 cars had been shipped.

Reflecting the relatively small supplies at the beginning of the season, prices for the new crop started at levels moderately above those of a year earlier, when ceilings were in force. With increasing shipments, prices are expected to decline seasonally until fall and then advance. Prices received by growers for the season as a whole probably will average slightly higher than the high prices for the 1945 crop.

As was true for the 1945 crop of sweetpotatoes, a Government price-support program is in effect for the 1946 crop. This program provides for the purchase of sweetpotatoes from September 1 through November 15, and for loans from November 16 through January 15, 1947. With the prospect that the market for sweetpotatoes will continue strong, extensive operation of the program may not be required this season. The program was used on a small scale for the 1945 crop, for which demand was strong at ceiling prices except for a brief period in the fall. When prices dropped to support levels during last October at points on the Eastern Shore of Virginia where storage facilities were limited, the Government supported prices by purchasing 46 cars.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Prospective Dry Bean Crop One-eighth Larger than 1945 Crop

A dry edible bean crop of 15.3 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned) will be produced in the United States in 1946, if the prospects of July 1 are realized. Such a crop would be 12.5 percent larger than the 1945 crop but 7 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average. The acreage for harvest is nearly 4 percent larger this year than last, and the yield per acre is nearly 9 percent larger. Among the more important bean-producing States, the largest increase, 1.5 million bags, is in prospect for Michigan, while much smaller yet significant decreases are indicated for Colorado and California. By varieties, the prospects are best for the Great Northern and pea beans, and poorest for the pinto.

Stocks of old beans on farms and in commercial storage June 1, 1946, were each about one-third smaller than a year earlier.

The 1946 crop of dry beans is covered by a Government price-support program similar to the program in effect for the 1945 crop. However, the support prices for the 1946 crop are 25 cents per 100 pounds higher (4 percent) for many of the varieties covered. At the support-price levels, the supply of beans probably will be considerably short of demand. Prices received by growers for the 1946 crop are likely to average slightly higher than those received for the 1945 crop. With the strong domestic demand in prospect, very few beans are likely to be available for export this season.

Production of dry field peas in the United States in 1946 is placed at 6.3 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned), based on July 1 condition. The prospective crop is 13 percent larger than the 1945 crop and 38 percent larger than the 10-year average. The acreage for harvest this year is 2.4 percent smaller than last year, but the yield per acre is 16 percent larger. This year as last, Washington and Idaho account for more than four-fifths of the crop.

Prices to growers for dry smooth peas produced in 1946 will be supported by the Government at the same levels as in effect for the 1945 crop, which were somewhat above the legal minimum of 90 percent of parity. At these prices, supplies probably will be considerably in excess of domestic demand, leaving substantial quantities for export.

Commodity and Unit	5-year average					
	Aug. 1909-Jan. 1935		July	May	June	July
	to July	to Dec.	15,	15,	15,	15,
	1914	1939	1945	1946	1946	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0.697	0.717	1.82	1.57	1.47	1.28
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel	0.878	0.807	2.57	2.51	2.51	2.75
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt....	3.37	3.52	6.36	6.45	6.45	6.90
Peas, dry, field, per cwt.....	---	1/1.40	4.84	4.43	4.43	4.53
1/ Two-year average, Jan. 1938 to Dec. 1939.						

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1945	Preliminary:		Average:	1945	Indicated:	Average:	1945	Indicated:
	1935-44:		1946:		1935-44:		1946:	1935-44:		1946:
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Asparagus: 1/										
Spring	78,270	77,120	79,080	Crate	99	112	115	7,843	8,676	9,115
Beans, lima:										
Spring	7,860	5,900	7,500	Bu.	57	85	71	441	503	534
Summer	9,370	8,420	7,650	Bu.	75	86	82	706	726	630
Beans, snap:										
Spring	67,070	51,100	54,550	Bu.	75	93	79	5,019	4,739	4,286
Early summer..	16,400	15,750	15,050	Bu.	104	94	93	1,708	1,484	1,406
Late summer..	18,980	24,360	24,700	Bu.	115	121	126	2,232	2,959	3,100
Beets:										
Spring	2,100	1,200	1,200	Bu.	180	195	201	381	234	241
Summer	2,670	2,500	2,600	Bu.	300	277	287	795	693	747
Cabbage: 2/										
Spring	27,700	30,930	30,240	Ton	5.1	6.2	6.0	142.2	190.6	183.0
Early summer..	12,930	13,420	13,650	Ton	6.4	7.3	7.0	82.6	97.5	95.1
Late summer..	21,570	18,700	16,650	Ton	7.2	8.6	8.3	155.7	160.3	138.9
Early fall:										
Domestic ...	30,390	37,450	36,600	Ton	8.4	10.3	---	253.1	385.6	---
Danish	33,800	46,850	42,630	Ton	8.5	9.9	---	286.9	462.3	---
Late fall.....	4,550	6,580	7,030	Ton	6.2	6.7	---	28.0	44.1	---
Cantaloups:										
Spring	17,720	16,200	23,000	Crate	136	142	113	2,383	2,301	2,593
Early summer..	20,320	21,500	25,500	Crate	91	119	105	1,828	2,551	2,665
Mid-summer...	44,560	55,900	70,500	Crate	112	112	128	4,948	6,283	9,038
Late-summer..	18,980	14,940	15,880	Crate	105	89	---	1,982	1,332	---
Carrots:										
Spring	8,740	12,820	13,250	Bu.	383	421	413	3,345	5,402	5,466
Summer.....	5,930	6,830	6,480	Bu.	351	347	354	2,075	2,370	2,292
Cauliflower:										
Spring	8,710	9,970	10,490	Crate	317	368	353	2,754	3,665	3,701
Summer	6,940	8,000	7,400	"	273	287	300	1,912	2,296	2,223
Celery:										
Spring	4,030	6,050	7,050	Crate	602	584	560	2,421	3,534	3,945
Summer	5,400	5,080	5,580	Crate	415	400	435	2,243	2,031	2,429
Corn, sweet: 3/										
Summer	49,280	54,000	53,500	Ear	4992	4963	4476	245835	268000	239450
Cucumbers:										
Spring	24,940	26,100	32,700	Bu.	95	111	106	2,350	2,900	3,462
Early summer..	9,560	9,650	10,160	Bu.	130	132	136	1,241	1,276	1,384
Late summer..	5,740	6,450	7,130	Bu.	130	128	129	746	825	917

Continued

Table 1.—Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 (Cont'd.)

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	: Prelim- : : inary : : Unit :			: Aver- : : age : : 1945 :			: Indi- : : age : : 1945 :			
	: 1935-44 : : 1946 : : 1946 :			: 1935- : : 44 : : 1946 :			: 1935- : : 44 : : 1946 :			
	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres				: Thous.	: Thous.	: Thous.	
Eggplant:										
Spring	720	1,650	1,800	Bu.	353	320	400	254	528	720
Summer	1,920	1,900	2,000	Bu.	227	209	204	432	398	408
Honey Balls:										
Spring	2,500	1,530	1,750	Crate	133	150	115	320	230	201
Summer	460	150	210	"	158	150	167	72	22	35
Honey Dews:										
Spring	4,230	3,170	3,900	Crate	245	240	180	1,071	761	702
Summer	7,750	14,180	17,740	"	249	254	288	1,907	3,595	5,117
Lettuce:										
Spring	54,870	62,030	71,630	Crate	134	154	151	7,258	9,570	10,825
Summer	29,560	30,300	36,000	"	170	218	197	4,933	6,596	7,087
Onions:										
Spring	68,740	68,450	77,600	Sk. 4/	90	88	108	6,056	6,035	8,346
Early summer:	8,150	7,130	10,850	"	276	392	357	2,224	2,792	3,873
Late summer ..	59,570	65,220	72,910	"	427	417	---	25,522	27,173	---
Total	136,450	140,800	161,360	"	252	256	---	33,802	36,000	---
Peas, green:										
Spring	45,220	29,850	28,360	Bu.	82	87	103	3,533	2,586	2,929
Summer	20,850	18,280	18,170	Bu.	100	103	101	2,082	1,888	1,828
Peppers green: :										
Spring	2,830	4,800	6,500	Bu.	258	275	200	704	1,320	1,300
Early summer :	3,580	4,800	6,900	Bu.	173	148	144	613	710	992
Late summer ..	9,520	10,250	10,500	Bu.	243	222	208	2,295	2,274	2,180
Shallots:										
Spring	2,320	2,200	1,900	Bu.	116	105	85	268	231	162
Spinach:										
Spring	11,000	9,860	9,890	Bu.	288	305	310	3,148	3,003	3,069
Summer	4,880	6,570	6,690	Bu.	353	357	384	1,702	2,346	2,569
Tomatoes:										
Spring	87,920	129,200	149,700	Bu.	78	83	78	6,889	10,678	11,679
Early summer :	35,540	38,150	43,690	Bu.	132	139	136	4,695	5,316	5,963
Late summer :	49,010	52,620	52,680	Bu.	169	160	169	8,267	8,394	8,920
Early fall ..	14,410	20,300	19,900	Bu.	161	187	---	2,329	3,788	---
Watermelons:										
Spring	26,970	43,000	56,600	Melon	357	286	253	9,530	12,300	14,325
Early summer :	186,330	196,000	252,300	"	249	267	254	45,681	52,400	64,065
Late summer ..	25,750	22,880	24,550	"	389	369	433	9,909	8,434	10,637
Total	239,040	261,880	333,450	"	276	279	267	65,119	73,134	89,027

- Continued -

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 (Cont'd)

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Preliminary		Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		1946		1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Total for which 1946 acreage and production have been estimated:										
Winter.....	249,630	291,450	311,420	Ton	4.0	5.3	4.6	1,006	1,535	1,437
Spring.....	553,960	593,230	668,690	Ton	2.7	3.2	3.1	1,502	1,872	2,062
Summer.....	612,860	653,770	748,330	Ton	3.6	3.8	3.8	2,218	2,512	2,859
Additional summer acreage 5/..	78,550	80,160	88,790							
Fall acreage estimated - to date:	83,150	111,180	106,160							
Garlic:										
Spring.....	1,810	1,300	1,300	Sk. 6/	14	15	15	25	19	19
Summer.....	2,140	2,100	3,050	"	64	75	70	136	158	214
Total.....	3,950	3,400	4,350	"	41	52	54	162	177	233

1/ Includes asparagus for processing in States other than California.

2/ Includes cabbage for kraut. 3/ In N. J., Pa., and N. Y. only.

4/ Sacks of 50 pounds. 5/ Cantaloup and onion acreage for which production estimates have not yet been made. 6/ Sacks of 100 pounds.

Table 2.- Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Commodity	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average	1945	Preliminary	1946 as	Average	1945	Indi-
	1935-44		1946	% of	1935-44		cated
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1945	Tons	Tons	1946
Asparagus,							
California....	45,540	49,230	1/(45,000)	91.4	50,076	53,170	----
Beans, green							
lina 2/	53,670	67,300	76,500	113.7	27,719	34,100	----
Beans, snap	94,990	137,820	130,560	94.7	146,700	220,000	207,900
Beets	14,340	20,500	18,600	90.7	90,930	176,300	----
Cabbage for							
kraut	19,640	22,560	1/(22,000)	97.5	152,360	223,000	----
Contracted..	9,770	10,300	10,880	105.6	-----	-----	----
Open market..	9,870	12,260	1/(11,120)	90.7	-----	-----	----
Corn, sweet	433,200	528,750	539,450	102.0	935,320	1,126,800	----
Cucumbers for ..							
pickles	102,250	119,360	139,260	116.2	156,461	185,424	----
Peas, green 2/ ..	377,900	497,480	528,920	106.3	309,940	496,810	531,200
Pimientos	14,620	8,830	13,450	151.5	17,063	12,470	----
Spinach 3/	17,080	15,720	19,450	123.7	44,080	56,200	71,000
Tomatoes	496,300	572,600	617,000	107.8	2,343,260	2,665,200	----
Total 4/	1,669,530	2,040,700	2,150,190	105.4	4,273,909	5,249,474	----

1/ Rough estimate, subject to revision.

2/ Production reported on shelled basis.

3/ California and Texas only. These 2 States usually produce one-half the total spinach for processing in 6 States.

4/ Excluding acreage and production of spinach in 4 States not reported until December,

Table 3.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweet potatoes: Carlot
 (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the
 United States, indicated periods in 1946, with comparisons^{1/}

Commodity	1945				1946 (preliminary)			
	Month			Week	Month			Week
	April:	May	June	ended	April:	May	June	ended
	: : Cars	: : Cars	: : Cars	: : Cars	: : Cars	: : Cars	: : Cars	: : Cars
Asparagus.....	654	76	14	---	1,074	9	5	---
Beans, snap and lima:	1,054	1,468	416	43	944	1,053	330	12
Beets.....	240	179	34	4	185	124	10	0
Broccoli.....	131	99	4	---	140	119	7	---
Cabbage.....	5,031	3,967	1,679	134	3,911	3,561	1,161	62
Cantaloups.....	---	55	4,860	1,286	---	512	8,207	1,553
Carrots.....	3,070	3,481	2,792	460	3,612	3,298	2,699	326
Casaba melons.....	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	14
Cauliflower.....	758	669	304	12	1,220	736	340	15
Celery.....	2,474	2,804	1,264	144	3,183	2,969	1,434	161
Corn, green.....	485	932	803	54	351	1,321	856	25
Cucumbers.....	566	1,267	733	152	837	1,543	1,314	110
Eggplant.....	37	91	120	4	33	78	96	1
Escarole.....	231	85	13	---	196	85	2	---
Greens, except spinach.....	23	17	1	---	113	5	---	---
Honey Balls.....	---	---	252	8	---	14	308	10
Honey Dews.....	---	---	379	509	---	1	856	463
Lettuce and romaine.....	7,686	6,281	4,667	1,133	9,459	6,134	4,539	1,503
Mixed melons.....	---	---	356	10	---	11	420	2
Mixed vgs.	4,177	2,986	2,294	458	4,193	2,596	1,742	441
Onions.....	3,420	3,679	3,050	199	6,126	3,500	3,334	302
Peas, green.....	792	705	417	43	791	769	450	104
Peppers, green.....	239	543	413	49	219	579	435	52
Persian melons.....	---	---	---	2	---	---	11	---
Spinach.....	205	58	96	58	351	52	43	31
Tomatoes.....	3,513	7,683	5,941	656	3,287	7,995	6,943	368
Turnips and rutabagas.....	20	31	27	8	14	22	36	3
Watermelons.....	2	1,601	17,836	2,749	10	3,714	13,874	2,191
Total of above.....	34,808	38,757	48,765	8,178	40,249	40,800	49,452	7,749
Potatoes:								
Early.....	4,605	20,596	18,424	1,062	7,285	24,997	22,828	892
Intermediate.....	---	12	4,138	692	---	18	7,057	2,189
Late, surplus	10,948	2,308	402	2,486	17,043	5,098	658	2,080
Late, other.....	133	40	12	83	35	12	17	500
Total potatoes.....	15,686	22,956	22,976	4,323	24,363	30,125	30,560	5,661
Sweet potatoes.....	724	506	88	205	788	409	95	68
Grand total.....	51,218	62,219	71,829	12,706	65,400	71,334	80,107	13,478

^{1/} Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases.
 Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Adm.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1945 and 1946

Market and commodity	Unit	1945		1946			
		Month		Month		Month	
		ended		ended		ended	
		June	July 21	Apr.	May	June	July 20
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>							
Asparagus, selected and extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crate	---	---	5.97	4.25	---	---
Asparagus, med., N.J.	" "	4.03	---	4.16	3.03	2.99	4.25
Asparagus, " , Pa.	" "	4.64	---	3.75	4.24	4.32	---
Beans, lima, eastern	Bu.	---	8.00	---	---	---	4.35
" " , southern	"	5.26	---	4.95	4.65	4.19	---
Beans, snap, green:							
Eastern	"	3.35	5.05	---	---	3.05	2.50
Southern	"	3.45	---	4.21	3.24	2.96	---
Beets, bunched, eastern	"	1.75	---	---	2.17	1.19	1.00
" topped	"	1.93	1.38	1.33	---	1.28	.94
" bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt.	---	---	2.64	2.12	---	---
" topped,	50-lb. sack	3.00	---	2.06	2.35	2.70	---
Broccoli, nearby	1 3/5-bu. box	2.42	---	---	2.17	2.84	1.88
" eastern	Crate, 1 doz. bn.	3.14	3.35	---	1.50	2.91	---
" western	Pony crt.	8.14	---	8.95	8.23	7.17	---
Cabbage, domestic, N.J.	50-lb. sack	2.39	1.39	---	1.88	.88	.73
" " southern:	"	1/	---	2.44	1.67	1.09	---
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	6.31	5.59	---	19.38	6.38	6.67
Carrots, topped, eastern:	Bu.	---	2.76	1.85	2.12	2.20	1.55
" " Texas	"	---	---	3.03	3.20	1.70	---
" bchd, western	L.A. crt.	5.18	5.18	4.91	5.02	4.87	6.05
Cauliflower, N.Y.	Catskill sec.						
" "	crt.	---	5.30	---	---	4.00	3.60
" nearby	1 3/5-bu. box	2.04	---	---	2.12	1.70	2.58
" western	Pony crt.	4.02	---	2.93	3.27	2.82	---
Celery, Pascal, Fla.	16-inch crt.	1/	---	2.74	3.07	4.64	---
" G. Heart, N.Y.	1/2 crt.	5.38	2.70	---	---	4.92	1.67
" " " Fla.	16-inch crt.	6.23	---	3.51	3.22	4.39	---
Corn, sweet, yellow, N.J.:	Sack	---	2.65	---	---	---	2.12
" " " Texas:	1/2 Sack	3.32	---	3.75	2.84	3.13	2.67
Cucumbers, eastern	Bu.	---	1.90	---	---	---	1.92
" southern	"	3.76	2.32	6.93	4.14	3.51	---
Eggplant, N.J.	"	---	5.30	---	---	---	5.00
" Fla.	1 1/2 bu. crt.	4.76	---	4.00	3.11	2.94	4.08
Honey Ball melons, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	6.32	5.61	---	19.00	6.60	4.38
Honey Dew melons	Std. & jbo. crt.	---	3.54	---	---	3.96	3.18
Kale, eastern	1 3/5 bu. box	.88	.78	2/.85	2/.39	.83	.80
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L.A. crt.	5.30	5.54	4.39	4.81	4.39	2.66
" " N.J.	crt. 2 doz.	2.68	2.30	---	3.08	2.37	1.52
Onions, yellow Bermuda	50-lb. sack	3.61	---	3.47	2.75	2.64	---
" " large, Calif.	"	---	3.32	---	---	1.97	2.05
" " eastern	"	2.77	2.29	3.09	---	1.71	1.24

-- Continued

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1945 and 1946 (Continued)

Market and commodity	Unit	1945		1946			
		Month	Week	Month		Week	
		June	ended	June	ended	June	ended
New York (Cont'd)		Dol.	July 21	Apr.	May	June	July 20
Peas, green, western	Bu.	3.99	4.01	2.84	2.69	3.38	4.28
" " eastern	"	3.44	3.25	1.83	1.65	2.22	2.48
Peppers, green:							
Bullnose type, N. J.	"	---	3.31	---	---	---	2.10
" " Fla.	"	3.48	3/ 3.12	4.31	2.96	4.29	3/ 1.99
Spinach, Savoy type,							
eastern	"	.88	1.91	.87	.67	1.13	1.68
Squash, Italian, green,							
Fla.	"	---	---	2.39	1.38	---	---
" " green, N.C. & SC	"	2.22	4/ 1.32	2.64	2.44	4/ 2.51	4/ 1.16
" yellow, Fla.	"	---	---	3.34	1.58	---	---
" " N.C.	"	2.22	4/ 2.55	---	2.40	1.49	4/ 1.02
Tomatoes, Fla.	Lug, 6X7	---	---	5.31	3.48	---	---
" Texas	"	3.42	5.75	4.79	2.57	3.12	3.00
" S. C.	"	3.72	---	---	---	3.00	---
" N. J.	12-qt. Cl. bskt.	---	2.75	---	---	---	2.02
Watermelons, southern,							
all sizes:							
Cannonball	Bulk per car	665	304	---	1,056	629	364
Tom Watson	" " "	760	397	---	1,298	857	488
Chicago							
Asparagus, selected and							
extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crt.	---	---	6.26	3.94	---	---
Asparagus, fancy, Ill. 5/	" "	3.59	---	3.65	3.43	3.49	---
Beans, snap, green:							
Midwestern	Bu.	3.70	4.30	---	---	3.36	2.59
Southern	"	3.68	---	4.43	3.07	3.29	---
Beets, bunched, Mo.	L.A. crt.	3.10	---	---	2.32	2.01	---
" topped, Ill.	50-lb. sack	---	1.54	1.37	1.12	---	---
" bunched, Tex.	1/2 L.A. crt.	---	---	2.17	1.90	---	---
" topped	50-lb. sack	---	---	2.17	1.98	---	---
Broccoli, western	Pony crt.	7.66	---	6.37	4.41	5.09	---
Cabbage, domestic, round	50-lb. sack	3.34	1.22	2.49	1.39	.98	.73
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	5.93	5.23	---	17.68	5.76	6.22
Carrots, bunched, western	L.A. crt.	4.80	4.80	3.86	4.43	4.03	4.55
" topped, Calif.	50-lb. sack	---	---	2.24	2.35	2.35	1.50
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	3.53	3.56	2.56	2.66	2.36	2.50
Celery, G. Heart, Mich.	squares	2.88	1.35	---	---	1.38	.88
" " Fla.	16-inch crt.	7.40	---	3.62	3.61	4.73	---
Corn, sweet, yellow, Okla.	Sack, 5-6 doz.	---	3.70	---	---	---	2.52
" " Tex.	1/2-sack, 5-6 doz.	3.28	---	3.75	2.30	2.33	---
Cucumbers, Ill.	Bu.	---	2.76	---	---	---	3.70
" southern	"	3.46	2.99	7.89	3.68	3.63	3.41
Eggplant, Fla.	"	3.39	6/ 4.62	2.88	2.89	2.10	6/ 2.38
Honey Ball melons, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	5.93	5.23	---	---	5.83	5.33
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	" "	---	3.30	---	---	3.58	3.25
Lettuce, Iceberg, west.	L.A. crt.	4.90	5.12	3.74	4.31	4.04	1.88
Onions, yellow, midw.	50-lb. sack	---	2.35	2.82	---	---	1.08
" Sw. Spanish, Calif.	"	---	7/ 3.45	---	3.00	2.50	1.63
" Yellow Bermuda	"	3.33	---	3.03	2.49	2.14	---
" Crystal White Wax	"	3.44	---	3.20	2.17	2.48	---
Peas, green, western	Bu.	3.84	3.87	2.81	2.61	3.16	4.25

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods 1945 and 1946 (Cont'd)

Market and commodity	Unit	1945		1946			
		Week		Month		Week	
		ended:		Month		ended	
		June	July 21	Apr.	May	June	July 20
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Chicago (Cont'd)</u>							
Peppers, green:							
Bullnose type, Ill.	Bu.	---	5.12	---	---	---	1.91
" "							
southern	"	3.21	3.80	5.39	3.30	3.73	1.58
Spinach, flat type,							
midw.	"	1.04	1.53	1.05	.95	.58	1.02
Squash, Zucchini,							
Ill.	1/2 Bu.	---	1.95	---	---	---	.58
" Fla.	Bu.	4.00	---	2.99	---	---	---
" Cocozelle,							
La.	"	3.36	---	---	2.52	---	---
" yellow, Ill.	"	8/2.84	2.48	---	---	1.94	.81
" white, Ill.	"	1/	2.50	---	---	1.35	.80
Tomatoes, Tenn.	Lug, 6X6	---	5.47	---	---	---	2.29
" Fla.	Lug, 6X7	---	---	5.75	3.26	---	---
" Tex.	"	3.18	5.22	4.64	2.42	2.92	2.38
" repacked	10-lb. carton	1.65	2.24	2.41	1.53	1.48	.95
" hothouse	8-lb. bskt.	2.16	2.48	2.50	2.29	2.03	2.00
Watermelons, all							
sizes:							
Tom Watson	Melon	.95	1.06	---	1.80	.74	---
Black Diamond	"	.79	.74	---	1.61	.86	.64
" "	Bulk per car	660	538	---	1100	725	625

- 1/ Less than 10 quotations.
 2/ Bushel.
 3/ N. C.
 4/ N. J.
 5/ Godfrey section.
 6/ La.
 7/ Jumbo.
 8/ Southern

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 5. - Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Group and States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	1945	Indi-	Average	1945	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:		1935-44:	1945:	cated:	1935-44:	1945:	cated:
	1935-44:	1945:	1946:	1935-44:	1945:	1946:	1935-44:	1945:	1946:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Early:									
12 States.....	494	513	546	98	125	145	48,436	64,099	79,047
Intermediate:									
7 States.....	279	257	257	112	124	136	31,210	32,043	34,987
Late surplus:									
3 Eastern.....	551	531	525	171	186	204	94,107	98,479	107,282
5 Central.....	824	675	599	91	114	106	74,249	76,792	63,217
10 Western.....	467	580	538	188	209	213	87,915	121,332	114,739
18 States....	1,842	1,786	1,662	140	166	172	256,271	296,603	285,238
Late, other:									
5 New England..	62	68	67	149	144	159	9,247	9,789	10,647
5 Central.....	284	187	182	94	110	108	26,794	20,489	19,755
2 Southwest....	7	12	12	106	169	171	799	2,108	1,998
12 States....	354	268	261	105	121	124	36,839	32,386	32,400
Late, total:									
30 States.....	2,195	2,053	1,923	134	160	165	293,111	328,989	337,638
37 late and									
intermediate....	2,474	2,311	2,180	132	156	162	324,321	361,032	352,625
Total,									
United States..	2,968	2,824	2,726	126	151	158	372,756	425,131	431,672

Table 6.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity	1945			1946			July 1 average 1941-45
	May 1	June 1	July 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	
						(prelim.)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus.....	3,763	8,840	14,539	6,068	13,866	20,361	8,403
Beans, lima.....	5,054	3,985	3,921	7,471	5,225	4,205	4,685
Beans, snap.....	6,187	4,476	4,862	8,954	8,040	7,628	3,603
Broccoli.....	5,153	4,038	4,197	15,574	15,093	14,265	2,068
Cauliflower.....	2,096	1,649	1,609	5,426	5,454	5,026	---
Corn, sweet.....	8,838	6,646	5,406	11,102	8,969	7,077	3,071
Peas, green.....	13,657	8,521	17,107	21,608	18,317	37,695	22,422
Spinach.....	12,178	14,011	15,804	21,910	24,436	26,815	8,937
Brussels sprouts....	1,936	1,668	1,678	3,316	3,076	2,593	---
Pumpkin and squash..	4,966	4,598	4,913	5,258	5,105	4,851	---
Baked beans.....	1,720	1,266	1,972	820	743	677	---
Vegetable purees....	524	527	693	645	654	652	---
All other vegetables:	17,998	16,906	14,328	32,107	35,595	41,624	27,199
Total.....	84,120	77,131	91,029	140,277	144,573	173,469	80,788

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Adm. Reports on cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, pumpkin and squash, baked beans, and vegetable purees were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944.

Table 7 .- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, size A, when quoted); at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1945 and 1946.

Location and variety	1945		1946	
	Month	Week	Month	Week
	June	ended July 21	April	May
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>o.b. shipping points:</u>				
Lower Rio Grande Valley,				
Texas, Bliss Triumph (50-lb. sk.)	---	---	1/ 1.89	1/ 1.63
Hastings section, Florida,				
various varieties	---	---	1/ 4.09	1/ 3.08
Kern County, Calif., Long White	1/ 2.57	---	1/ 3.24	1/ 2.46
Mobile, Ala., Bliss Triumph	---	---	---	2.93
Charleston, S.C., Cobbler	---	---	---	2/ 2.72
Onley, Va., Cobbler	3.04	2.94	---	---
Washington, N.C., Cobbler	2/ 2.97	---	---	2/ 2.68
Kaw Valley, Kans., Cobbler	---	2.90	---	---
Orrick, Mo., Cobbler	---	2.90	---	---
Phoenix, Ariz., Bliss Triumph	---	---	---	---
Central N.J. points, Cobbler	---	---	---	---
Arcostook County, Maine (old crop)	---	---	2.50	2.48
Rochester, N.Y. (old crop)	---	---	3.02	---
Idaho Falls, Ida. (old crop)	---	---	1/ 2.92	---
Stevens Point, Wis. (old crop)	---	---	2.28	2.35
<u>terminal markets:</u>				
<u>New York:</u>				
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (50-lb. sk.)	---	---	2.73	2.22
" Tex. (50-lb. sk.)	---	---	2.86	2.36
Katahdin, Fla. (50-lb. sk.)	---	---	---	2.21
Sebago, Fla.	---	---	4.96	1/ 4.44
Long White, Calif.	4.78	1/ 4.55	---	4.65
Cobbler, N.C. and S.C.	3.97	---	---	2/ 3.81
" Va.	3.91	3.50	---	---
" Md.	---	---	---	---
" N.J.	---	3.58	---	---
" N.Y.	---	3.55	---	---
Green Mtn., Maine (old crop)	3.82	---	3.32	3.73
" N.Y. (old crop)	---	---	3.36	3.45
Russet Burbank, Ida. (old crop)	---	---	4.51	4.45
<u>Chicago:</u>				
Bliss Triumph, Fla. (50-lb. sk.)	---	---	1/ 2.61	2.55
" Tex. (50-lb. sk.)	---	---	1/ 2.60	2.45
" Ala.	---	---	---	1/ 3.84
" La.	---	---	1/ 4.25	3.96
" Idaho	---	4.34	---	---
Long White, Calif.	1/ 4.35	4.37	1/ 4.65	1/ 4.02
Cobbler, midwestern	3/ 4.04	3.50	---	---
Bl. Triumph, Minn. & N.D. (old stock)	---	---	2/ 2.30	---
Russet Burbank, Ida. (old crop)	---	---	1/ 3.86	1/ 3.95
2/ Washed stock. 2/ Unwashed stock. 3/ N.C. and Va.				

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 8.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	1945	Indi-	Average	1945	Indi-
	Average	1945	harvest	Average	1945	cated	Average	1945	cated
	1935-44	1946	1946	1935-44	1946	1946	1935-44	1946	1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				bushels	bushels	bushels
Central Atlantic 1/	61	56	54	124	116	123	7,565	6,471	6,650
Lower Atlantic 2/...	265	235	221	86	95	93	22,664	22,312	20,660
South Central 3/...	420	392	411	78	90	85	32,915	35,377	34,952
North Central 4/...	22	18	18	89	89	101	1,959	1,596	1,814
California	11	9	10	120	120	125	1,319	1,080	1,250
Total,									
United States:	778	709	714	85	94	92	66,422	66,836	65,326

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Market and type	1945		1946			
	Month	Week	Month		Week	
	June	ended	April	May	June	ended
		July 21				July 20
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>						
Golden:						
Maryland and Virginia...	3.90	---	4.25	---	---	5.00
New Jersey.....	---	---	4.35	4.50	---	---
Florida.....	---	4.21	---	---	---	6.12
Jersey:						
New Jersey.....	3.96	---	4.08	4.16	4.55	4.56
Porto Rican:						
North and South Carolina:	3.85	---	4.25	4.48	4.52	---
Average, all varieties....	3.81	4.21	4.11	4.24	4.54	5.23
<u>Chicago</u>						
Nancy Hall:						
Illinois.....	---	---	4.01	4.15	---	---
Tennessee.....	3.82	---	3.72	4.14	4.29	---
Porto Rican:						
Louisiana.....	---	3.92	4.16	4.41	4.40	6.00
Tennessee.....	3.82	---	3.93	4.32	4.37	---
Triumph:						
Alabama.....	---	---	---	---	---	5.00
Average, all varieties....	3.82	3.92	3.96	4.22	4.33	5.50

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average: 1945	harvest:	1935-44:	1945:	cated:	1935-44:	1945	cated	
	: 1935-44:	: 1946 :	:	: 1946 :	:	:	: 1946	:	
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	bags	bags	bags
:									
Maine, Vt., N. Y., :									
Mich., Wis., and :									
Minn. 2/:	705	492	650	833	812	893	5,832	3,997	5,805
Nebr., Mont., Idaho:									
Wyo., Wash., Oreg.,:									
and N. Dak. 3/:	246	273	285	1,362	1,381	1,483	3,352	3,770	4,228
Colo., N. Mex., :									
Ariz., Utah, and :									
Texas 4/:	559	495	407	457	458	473	2,573	2,265	1,924
California 5/:	370	311	287	1,256	1,140	1,156	4,650	3,546	3,319
Calif. lima:	159	170	153	1,335	1,213	1,250	2,133	2,062	1,912
Calif. other:	210	141	134	1,192	1,052	1,050	2,517	1,484	1,407
Total, :									
United States ...:	1,879	1,571	1,629	873	864	938	16,408	13,578	15,276

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. South Dakota included in 1943, 1944, and 1945. 4/ Largely Pinto beans.

5/ Miscellaneous varieties, most Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 11.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average: 1945	harvest:	1935-44:	1945	cated:	1935-44:	1945	cated	
	: 1935-44:	: 1946 :	:	: 1946 :	:	:	: 1946	:	
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Wis. ..:	7	2	1	768	800	850	54	16	8
N. Dak.:	---	9	9	---	1,200	950	---	108	86
Mont. ..:	30	24	26	1,136	1,200	1,170	341	288	304
Idaho ..:	106	153	161	1,171	1,150	1,200	1,285	1,760	1,932
Wyo. ...:	---	2	2	---	1,200	1,300	---	24	26
Colo....:	19	32	24	849	1,000	800	168	320	192
Wash....:	176	237	235	1,319	1,150	1,440	2,425	2,726	3,384
Oreg....:	16	37	26	1,354	950	1,500	238	352	390
U. S....:	362	496	484	1,213	1,128	1,306	4,580	5,594	6,322

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and can-
nery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

